

**Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building
(TFSCB)**

Progress Report

May 1, 2009 – October 30, 2009

**TFSCB Internal Management Committee
and
TFSCB Administration Unit**

**Development Data Group
The World Bank
Washington DC, USA**

October 2009

TRUST FUND FOR STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRESS REPORT

1 Introduction

This report covers the developments in and activities supported by the Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB) since April 30, 2009. The work of TFSCB is still closely coordinated with the work of the PARIS21 and linked to the worldwide effort to reduce poverty by strengthening the evidence base for decision making at all levels. The direct link between TFSCB and the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS) where TFSCB plays an instrumental role for MAPS action is also still strong. TFSCB supports Action 1, the preparation of national strategies for the development of statistics. In coordination with PARIS21, 50 to 60 per cent of TFSCB resources have been allocated to projects to support the preparation of these national strategies. TFSCB also plays an important role in MAPS Action 3 to increase financing by countries and partners for statistics and statistical capacity building and Action 4 by providing support to projects for undertaking urgent improvements needed for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals.

In addition to regular activities of TFSCB two new developments have taken place that is worth discussion: (i) Statistics for Result Facility Catalytic Trust Fund was established and operational; and (ii) the independent evaluation of TFSCB has been completed (the final report will be ready soon). These new developments may suggest re-positioning of TFSCB to better address the needs of developing country statistical systems.

2 Administration

As mentioned in the previous progress report, TFSCB was one of the programs that participated in the piloting of the new Grant Funding Request (GFR) application. Accordingly, the Guidelines have been updated to reflect these changes and new requirements in the application process. Since then, following the feedback from Task Team Leaders (TTL) and Internal Management Committee (IMC), the TFSCB Administration Unit has revised the GFR application form and the Guidelines. The new Guidelines will be circulated along with the report for reference.

It was observed that the GRF significantly improved the speed of the review and approval process. An additional benefit is that the project account (child trust fund) is created automatically by the system when a proposal is approved, thus reducing the length of the activation process significantly.

2.1 Advisory Panel Meetings and recommendations

The Advisory Panel (AP) is the technical review arm of the TFSCB Governing Structure and conducts yearly technical review of TFSCB activities. The AP reports its findings and recommendations to the Consultative Group (CG) during its Annual Meeting. In order to provide most up-to-date information, the AP meets shortly before the annual meeting of CG. The 2009 annual meeting will be held on November 18, 2009 in Dakar

(back-to-back with the PARIS21 Consortium meeting). Hence the 6th AP meeting was conducted in two sessions: from April 27 to May 1, 2009 and from October 18 to 24, 2009.

The AP reviewed 48 proposals received by the TFSCB during the reporting period and made a number of recommendations. Some of these recommendations could be addressed immediately while others require additional funding and time, and in some cases endorsement from the CG will be needed. Following the outcome of the CG meeting the Administration Unit will focus on addressing these recommendations.

2.2 *Scaling up for support for statistical capacity building*

TFSCB has been an effective mechanism for supporting the preparation of NSDSs and to some degree implementation of certain components of NSDS, but it is neither designed nor adequately funded to provide substantial and sustained investment in statistical capacity. To help scale-up investment in statistical capacity, therefore, the Statistics for Results Facility (SRF) was launched at the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Accra, Ghana in September 2008. The Facility has been created by a partnership of aid donors and institutions with two distinctive features: a new approach (using sector wide approaches, and greater attention to aid effectiveness principles), and new funds (much larger than the TFSCB grants).

The SRF Catalytic Trust Fund, managed by the World Bank with funding from the Governments of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, has been established and now operational with five pilot countries. It provides grants to countries to implement NSDSs by using the new approach. It also provides funding for project preparation and supervision, which will be managed, where necessary and appropriate, by in-country "lead" donors in statistics.

It is now necessary to consider how TFSCB will be coordinated with the SRF and what changes may be required. Following the report from the Advisory Panel and the 2009 independent evaluation of TFSCB new directions for TFSCB will be discussed by the Consultative Group at the Dakar meeting, in November 2009.

2.3 *Monitoring of TFSCB projects*

As in the previous years all Task Team Leaders (TTL) of TFSCB funded projects report twice a year on the progress on implementation (PR) and progress towards achieving the grant objectives (GO). Even though these reports are reviewed and approved by the relevant line manager of the TTL, they are still based on the TTL's own evaluation of the progress and do not reflect an independent assessment. Late or non submission of these reports remains to be a concern and the Administration Unit regularly follows up with both TTLs and their managers.

As of October 30, 2009 there were 49 active projects of which 20 reported and 29 are still overdue. Table 1 shows the grant objective and progress rating of the projects that submitted reports on time for the last three reporting periods, which provides a comparison with previous reports.

Table 1 TFSCB Funded Projects Grant Performance Ratings

	10-Oct-08		30-Apr-09		30-Oct-09		10-Oct-08		30-Apr-09		30-Oct-09	
	GO	%	GO	%	GO	%	PR	%	PR	%	PR	%
Highly Satisfactory	4	14	3	10	2	10	3	11	2	7	2	10
Satisfactory	25	71	17	59	10	50	24	86	19	66	9	45
Moderately Satisfactory	3	11	5	17	6	30	4	14	3	10	6	30
Moderately Unsatisfactory	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	3	10	1	5
Unsatisfactory	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	5
Not Rated	2	7	2	7	1	5	2	7	1	3	1	5
Not Applicable	1	4	1	3	0	0	2	7	1	3	0	0
Total	35	100	29	100	20	100	35	100	29	100	20	100

GO: Grant Objective, PR: Progress rating

2.4 Independent evaluation of TFSCB

An independent evaluation of the Trust Fund was carried out in the summer of 2009 by an evaluation team consisting of three independent consultants. This evaluation was conducted in close coordination with the 2009 evaluation of PARIS21. The first draft of report has been delivered by the evaluation team and it will be presented to members of the Consultative Group after an internal review within the World Bank.

3 Projects

3.1 Number of projects and their status

In the previous reports, for management purposes, TFSCB projects are classified into five stages, depending on their progress¹.

As of October 30, 2009, 73 projects had been approved under TFSCB-II and 34 under TFSCB-III. Of these under TFSCB-II, 26 are active, 44 have been completed and closed and 3 have been approved but are not yet active because all the necessary actions have not yet been completed. Under TFSCB-III, one project is completed and closed; 18 are active and 15 are approved but not active yet. Details of the operational status of these projects are provided in Annex 1, which also lists the 31 projects submitted so far under the non-NSDS window that were rejected by the IMC.

Table 2 provides a summary of TFSCB project by type and year. It shows that there is a decline in NSDS projects over time. This is, in fact, quite understandable since more than 80 percent of low income countries have already developed an NSDS or are preparing one. This is an indicator that demonstrated that the TFSCB should review its focus in

¹ **Stage 1** denotes projects where a proposal and a firm budget are being prepared. Projects reach **Stage 2** when they are formally submitted to the Management Unit for consideration by the Internal Management Committee. In **Stage 3** projects have been approved and the implementing agency and Task Manager have been informed. Projects in **Stage 4** are in operation and in order to reach this stage a legal grant agreement must have been signed. **Stage 5** projects are those that have been completed.

coming years to address the changing demand for statistical capacity improvement needs of developing countries.

Table 2. Summary of TFSCB project by type and year

TFSCB-II

	Number of Projects	NSDS	SCB	Combination	Other	Project Amount	TFSCB	Other
2004	4	2	2			2,827,676	1,260,276	1,567,400
2005	28	16	5	6	1	13,278,894	4,758,644	8,431,180
2006	20	8	8	4		9,167,018	2,836,792	6,330,226
2007	15	7	6	1	1	3,356,509	2,232,524	1,123,985
2008	5		5			1,776,042	750,000	1,026,042
2009	1		1			75,000	75,000	0
	73	33	27	11	2	30,481,139	11,913,236	18,478,833

TFSCB-III

	Number of Projects	NSDS	SCB	Combination	Other	Project Amount	TFSCB	Other
2007	1		1			680,000	300,000	530,000
2008	16	2	13	1		5,776,550	3,832,807	1,923,743
2009	17		14	2	1	7,680,171	5,619,885	2,060,286
	34	2	28	3	1	14,136,721	9,752,692	4,514,029

3.2 Projects in the pipeline

Based on the Grant Funding Request system and the queries the TFSCB Administration Unit received, there are currently 9 potential projects for the following regions, countries and sectors:

- Africa: Improvement of Quality of Statistical Production
- Agriculture /Zambia: Livestock data collection and analysis in Zambia
- Agriculture/(Moldova): Agricultural statistics
- Agriculture: Livestock data policy toolkit
- Agriculture/health: Global initiative on foodborne disease
- Health/Africa: Health information systems
- Health/(Multiple countries): Health information systems
- Health/Africa: Country health statistics
- Environment/West Africa: Data on climate change and natural resources

The majority of these potential projects target Africa and there is a strong interest in funding sectoral projects, such as in agriculture and health.

3.3 TFSCB investments in statistical capacity

As of October 30, 2009 the 107 projects approved for financing from TFSCB-II and TFSCB-III represent an investment of about \$44.5 million in statistical capacity, of which

over \$21.6 million is funded directly by TFSCB-II and TFSCB-III, with the rest coming from other sources (donors and/or recipient governments). In addition, the World Bank has allocated around \$2.5 million for management and supervision of individual projects (Table 3).

Table 3 Project Commitments

a. TFSCB II

Project amount	\$30,481,139
TFSCB-II	\$11,913,236
Other funding from the recipients and donors	\$18,478,833
Bank budget for supervision and management of projects	\$1,730,300

b. TFSCB III

Project amount	\$14,136,721
TFSCB-III	\$9,752,692
Other funding from the recipients and donors	\$4,514,029
Bank budget for supervision and management of projects	\$701,000

4 Financial Status of TFSCB

4.1 Contributions

Five donors contributed just over \$12 million to TFSCB II and three donors, Canada (CIDA), the Netherlands and DFID, so far contributed to TFSCB-III (Table 4). Total contributions thus far add up to around \$15.9 million.

Table 4 Contributions to TFSCB-III

Donor	Date	Agreed contribution
Canada - CIDA	February 2007	CAD 6,000,000
Netherlands-BNPP	December 2007	\$1,300,000
United Kingdom-DFID	March 2008	£6,400,000

Funds received are converted into US\$ at the exchange rate prevailing at the time the funds are received; the total received to date is around \$15.9 million.

4.2 Current Financial Status of TFSCB

Table 5 shows the allocation of TFSCB funds. The total contribution of donors to TFSCB II is around \$12.6 million including cumulative investment income. After deducting the 5 percent administration fee, more than \$11.9 million has been allocated to projects. This leaves just \$46,964 to be carried forward to TFSCB III together with \$919,000 from TFSCB I. Contributions so far to TFSCB III are about \$15.9 million of which \$9.7 million has been allocated. This means that as of October 30, 2009, the amount available to be allocated for statistical capacity building projects is around \$4.6 million. This amount is expected to be sufficient for another 18 months to two years at current rates of demand and approval.

Table 5 TFSCB Financial Status

Funds to be transferred from TFSCB-I	\$918,895
Contributions from Donors to TFSCB-II including investment income*	\$12,576,000
Allocations to Projects	(\$11,913,236)
TFSCB oversight, proposal review, reporting and monitoring (5%)	(\$615,800)
Total Allocations from TFSCB-II	(\$12,529,036)
Unallocated Fund in TFSCB-II	\$46,964
Contributions to TFSCB-III	\$15,861,031
Allocations to Projects	(\$9,752,692)
TFSCB oversight, proposal review, reporting and monitoring	(\$800,000)
TFSCB project supervision	(\$400,000)
Administration fee (2%)	(\$317,221)
Total Allocations from TFSCB-III	(\$11,269,913)
Unallocated Fund in TFSCB-III	\$4,591,118
TOTAL available funds	\$5,556,977

5 Conclusions and Future Directions

Overall, TFSCB has had another successful year. Implementation and disbursement rates are improving, although there are still concerns about delays between the time a project is approved and the time that activities commence on the ground. The IMC will continue to follow up on all grants to see that progress is maintained. It is also expected that automation of procedures through the continued roll-out of the GFR will help to reduce delays.

The demand for funding to support both NSDS and statistical capacity building activities has been fairly constant over the years, but the improved financial situation means that more projects, as long as they are well designed and meet the criteria for selection, can now be approved. The number of NSDS projects seems to be declining and this is to be expected as more countries have an NSDS and the focus of attention is moving from preparation to implementation. This issue has been noted by the Advisory Panel and is also a part of the independent evaluation. The World Bank will formulate a proposal for the re-orientation of TFSCB which will take into account the recommendations of the AP and the evaluation team and present it to the Consultative Group meeting on November 18, 2009

This proposal will mainly focus on the future directions of the TFSCB, especially in view of the role and the objectives of the SRF. Given the relatively short duration and small scale of projects, compared with the SRF projects, one way to maintain the relevance of TFSCB is to realign itself to: (i) continue to support preparation and updating of NSDSs, regional and sectoral strategies; (ii) serve as a bridge fund that can be used to lay the foundation for the implementation of large-scale projects, including the SRF, through development of institutional framework and human resources; (iii) support statistical

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capacity building in countries which do not benefit from or are not fit for large-scale projects; (iv) support sectoral and regional projects; and (v) support organization of meetings, workshops and seminars, and participation of developing countries' representatives in these events.

ANNEX 1**TFSCB-II and III Projects as of October 30, 2009**

Name	Country / Region	Project Amount	TFSCB	Other	Bank Budget	Status
Strategic Plans for Statistical Development of Andean Community	Regional-Andean Community	\$450,000	\$400,000	\$50,000	\$20,000	Stage 5
Operationalizing the National Statistics Commission Strategy to Modernize the Indian Statistical System	India	\$135,740	\$135,740	\$0	\$20,000	Stage 5
Statistical Capacity Building for Poverty Reduction Strategies	Regional-SADC II	\$506,236	\$388,836	\$117,400	\$30,000	Stage 5
United Nations 2010 World Programme on Population and Housing Census	Global-UNSD	\$1,735,700	\$335,700	\$1,400,000	\$15,000	Stage 5
Workshops and seminars	Global	\$300,000				Stage 4
National Strategies for Development of Statistics for the Central American Countries	Regional-Central America	\$460,000	\$400,000	\$60,000	\$20,000	Stage 5
Development of a Statistical Master Plan for Russia	Russia	\$185,000	\$87,000	\$98,000	\$10,000	Stage 5
Development of a Strategic Plan For The Statistical System Of Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	\$132,869	\$110,069	\$22,800	\$15,000	Stage 5
Statistical Master Plan	Cape Verde	\$79,000	\$50,000	\$29,000	\$10,000	Stage 5
Support to Development of Statistical Master Plan	Sri Lanka	\$99,500	\$99,500		\$20,000	Stage 5
Support to Development of Statistical Master Plan	Slovakia	\$87,350	\$87,350		\$22,000	Stage 5
Development of a Reference Regional Strategic Framework for Statistical Capacity Building in Africa	Africa	\$632,560	\$398,780	\$233,780	\$20,000	Stage 5
Development of a National Statistical Development Strategy for Uganda	Uganda	\$158,050	\$138,550	\$19,500	\$22,000	Stage 5
Streamlining Data Flows from Regions to the Center under Decentralization	Indonesia	\$431,200	\$392,200	\$39,000	\$10,000	Stage 4/Stage 5

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Training : statistical approach of poverty	Regional (training in France)	\$360,000	\$52,000	\$308,000	\$4,000	Stage 5
Cambodia: Statistical Master Plan Finalization and Capacity Development	Cambodia	\$314,500	\$222,000	\$92,500	\$36,000	Stage 5
Support toward the Development of Ghana Statistical Service Corporate Plan	Ghana	\$2,174,750	\$173,150	\$2,001,600	\$20,000	Stage 5
Development of a Statistical Master-Plan	Tanzania	\$203,250	\$158,250	\$45,000	\$50,000	Stage 5
Strengthening the National Statistical System	Central Africa Republic	\$220,000	\$180,000	\$40,000	\$32,000	Stage 4
Preparation of National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	Belarus	\$150,000	\$108,000	\$42,000	\$20,000	Stage 5
Developing Statistical Master Plan	Croatia	\$89,750	\$89,750		\$9,000	Stage 5
Statistical Master Plan	Mauritania	\$65,000	\$105,930	\$170,000	\$20,000	Stage 4
Statistical Master Plan	Guinea	\$179,000	\$119,000	\$60,000	\$25,000	Stage 4
National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (Proposal is form more than SMP only)	Niger	\$280,000	\$240,000	\$40,000	\$30,000	Stage 5
Support to Develop a Statistical Master Plan	Uruguay	\$83,640	\$83,640	\$0	\$30,000	Stage 5
Statistical Master Plan	Lebanon	\$91,000	\$51,000	\$40,000	\$12,000	Stage 5
Capacity Building for the National Statistical Agency	Djibouti	\$275,000	\$253,000	\$22,000	\$45,000	Stage 4
Support towards the Development of Ghana Statistical Service Corporate Plan - Component 2	Ghana	\$1,825,450	\$225,450	\$1,600,000	\$20,000	Stage 5
Guyana National Statistical Strategy	Guyana	\$305,000	\$285,000	\$20,000	\$44,000	Stage 4
Strategic Statistical Development Project	Lao	\$3,779,025	\$349,025	\$3,430,000	\$44,800	Stage 4
Strengthening the Institutional Statistical System in Mongolia	Mongolia	\$210,000	\$200,000	\$10,000	\$30,000	Stage 4
Strengthening Statistical Capacity in Priority Sectors (non-NSDS)	Philippines	\$108,000	\$100,000	\$8,000	\$30,000	Stage 5
Development of National Strategy for	Ethiopia	\$155,300	\$150,700	\$4,600	\$24,000	Stage 5

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the Development of Statistics						
Institutional Assessment of the Transport Data in Sub-Saharan Africa	Africa	\$100,000	\$100,000		\$24,000	Stage 5
Belize Statistical Development Project	Belize	\$205,000	\$200,000	\$5,000	\$40,000	Stage 4
Strengthening the National Statistical System for Enhanced Poverty Reduction	Bhutan	\$542,000	\$250,000	\$292,000	\$20,000	Stage 5
Action Plan for Statistics in Burundi	Burundi	\$338,000	\$200,000	\$138,000	\$70,000	Stage 4
Sub-National Governments' Statistical Strategy and Master Plan	Nigeria	\$250,000	\$200,000	\$50,000	\$65,000	Stage 5
Strengthening the National Statistical Institute and Elaboration of a National Statistical Strategy	Sao Tome and Principe	\$442,210	\$160,000	\$282,210	\$25,000	Stage 4
Support to Reform the National Statistical System	Thailand	\$999,000	\$150,000	\$849,000	\$30,000	Stage 4
Statistical Conferences Developing Country Support Program	ISI	\$120,000	\$120,000		\$4,000	Stage 5
A Global Project on Measuring the Progress of Societies, the OECD World Forum on "Statistics, Knowledge and Policy"	OECD	\$533,000	\$100,000	\$433,000	\$4,000	Stage 5
Updating of the Statistical Master Plan and Preparation of a Financing Strategy	Gambia, The	\$56,900	\$56,900	\$0	\$20,000	Stage 5
National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	Comoros	\$76,692	\$47,692	\$29,000	\$8,000	Stage 5
Development of the Statistical Master Plan	Jordan	\$83,800	\$74,800	\$9,000	\$10,000	Stage 5
National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	Togo	\$247,970	\$85,000	\$162,970	\$10,000	Stage 5
Building Capacity for Poverty Monitoring	Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland	\$310,500	\$256,500	\$54,000	\$30,000	Stage 4

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Programme for Strengthening the Compilation of Social/Gender and Environment Statistics - Phase II	CARICOM	\$668,000	\$120,000	\$548,000	\$12,000	Stage 4
Support to CountrySTAT Implementation and Consolidation in Senegal and Kenya	FAO	\$186,283	\$100,000	\$86,283	\$10,000	Stage 5
Foundations for Statistical Developments	Uruguay	\$3,684,363	\$347,200	\$3,337,163	\$40,000	Stage 4
Support for the Developing Country Participation to Standard Data Metadata Conference	Global	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$2,000	Stage 5
Updating the Statistical Masterplan and Preparing the the Financial Strategy	Mongolia	\$68,000	\$68,000	\$0	\$4,500	Stage 5
Preparation of the National Statistical Development Strategy	Cameroon	\$340,000	\$90,000	\$250,000	\$40,000	Stage 3
Supprto for the Implementation of the NSDS	Costa Rica	\$282,849	\$179,764	\$103,085	\$26,000	Stage 4
Statistical Capacity Building	Gabon	\$516,000	\$400,000	\$116,000	\$40,000	Stage 4
Transformation of the Central Stastical Department into Gambia Bureau of Statistics	Gambia, The	\$209,000	\$150,000	\$59,000	\$30,000	Stage 4
Monitoring of Statistics in the Health and Education Sectors	Guatemala	\$265,000	\$215,000	\$50,000	\$30,000	Stage 4
Statistical Capacity Building	Mauritania	\$209,000	\$169,100	\$39,900	\$40,000	Stage 4
Evaluation of TFSCB Grants for Statistical Capacity building	Regional - SADC	\$55,000	\$40,000	\$15,000	\$10,000	Stage 5
Development of a Statistical Masterplan	Indonesia	\$105,000	\$75,000	\$30,000	\$10,000	Stage 5
Development of the National Strategy for Statistics and Preparation of Statistical Masterplan	Kazakhstan	\$200,000	\$90,000	\$110,000	\$37,000	Stage 5
National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	Palestine	\$116,500	\$96,500	\$20,000	\$14,000	Stage 5

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Statistical Master Plan Development and technical assistance in strengthening of statistical capacity	Armenia	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$25,000	Stage 4
Paraguay National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	Paraguay	\$115,000	\$103,000	\$12,000	\$25,000	Stage 4
Preparation of Statistical Masterplan	India	\$393,160	\$339,160	\$54,000	\$20,000	Stage 4
Developing Country Participation in the 2008 UNSC	Global	\$210,000	\$70,000	\$140,000	\$15,000	Stage 5
India: Tracking Results for Better Performance of India's Health Sector	India	\$240,000	\$115,000	\$125,000	\$30,000	Stage 3
Developing Country Participation in the 2008 Africa STATCOM I and FASDEV III	Africa	\$424,142	\$100,000	\$324,142	\$20,000	Stage 5
Bolivia: Statistical Information for Development Planning	Bolivia	\$300,000	\$200,000	\$100,000	\$40,000	Stage 3
Rwanda: National Statistical Institute Capacity Building Project	Rwanda	\$560,000	\$200,000	\$360,000	\$40,000	Stage 4
Afghanistan: Strengthening Capacity for Primary Data Collection	Afghanistan	\$241,900	\$150,000	\$91,900	\$25,000	Stage 4
Developing Country Participation in the UN Conference on Climate Change and Official Statistics (Oslo, April 2008)	Global	\$250,000	\$100,000	\$150,000	\$20,000	Stage 5
Support for the developing country participation in the UNSC 2009	Global	\$75,000	\$75,000		\$5,000	Stage 4
Total		\$30,481,139	\$11,913,236	\$18,478,833	\$1,730,300	

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Name	Country / Region	Project Amount	TFSCB	Other	Bank Budget	Status
Kyrgyz Republic: Implementation of Statistical Master Plan	Kyrgyz	\$680,000	\$300,000	\$530,000	\$30,000	Stage 4

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Africa: Support to the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics / African Regional Schools of Statistics	Africa	\$448,955	\$228,955	\$200,000	\$40,000	Stage 4
Data Systems and Economy-wide Analysis to Support Policy Decision Making	Ethiopia	\$172,596	\$167,596	\$5,000	\$25,000	Stage 3
Strengthening Statistical Capacity in Priority Sectors for Implementation of the Strategic Plan for the Statistical System	Sierra Leone	\$158,917	\$123,479	\$35,438	\$20,000	Stage 4
Statistical Capacity Building for Growth and Poverty Reduction	Turkmenistan	\$412,500	\$387,500	\$25,000	\$30,000	Stage 4
Supporting the implementation of the scaling-up initiative for SCB	Global	\$480,000	\$330,000	\$150,000	\$15,000	Stage 4
Development of Strategic Plan to improve Agricultural Statistics	Global	\$313,450	\$213,450	\$100,000	\$20,000	Stage 4
LAC - SCA: National Accounts Training course	LAC	\$80,587	\$80,587		\$5,000	Stage 4
Building Statistical Capacity at State Level	Nigeria:	\$445,000	\$325,000	\$120,000	\$35,000	Stage 4
SDMX: Funding for Developing Country Participation	Global	\$50,000	\$50,000		\$5,000	Stage 5
ILO: Participation to the 18th ICLS	ILO	\$100,000	\$100,000		\$5,000	Stage 4
Regional Network for Capacity Building of National Statistical Systems	LAC	\$295,000	\$295,000		\$30,000	Stage 3
Preparation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	Swaziland	\$127,450	\$127,450		\$10,000	Stage 4
DRC Strategie Nationale pour le Developpement de la Statistique	DR Congo	\$211,340	\$205,340	\$6,000	\$20,000	Stage 3
West Bank and Gaza: Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building – III	Palestine	\$500,000	\$400,000	\$100,000	\$22,000	Stage 4
Building Statistical Capacity for Better Economic Evidence-Based Policymaking in Paraguay	Paraguay	\$1,098,450	\$398,450	\$700,000	\$25,000	Stage 3

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Improving the Quality and Usefulness of the Philippine System of National Accounts	Philippines	\$882,305	\$400,000	\$482,305	\$35,000	Stage 4
Mongolia: Implementation of NSDS, Census Preparation	Mongolia	\$706,000	\$400,000	\$306,000	\$20,000	Stage 4
Development of Agriculture Statistics in Algeria	Algeria	\$391,150	\$367,150	\$24,000	\$30,000	Stage 3
UNECE: Capacity Building Program on New Challenges in Economic Statistics in Central Asia and Eastern European Countries 2009-2011	ECA	\$510,000	\$355,000	\$155,000	\$10,000	Stage 3
Pacific Survey Program	Pacific	\$630,000	\$400,000	\$230,000	\$40,000	Stage 3
ISI-Support for Developing Country Participation in Conferences	Global	\$200,000	\$200,000		\$10,000	Stage 4
TFSCB and PARIS21 Evaluations	Global	\$400,000	\$400,000		\$15,000	Stage 4
Niger: Capacity Improvement of the National Statistical Office on Informal Sector Analysis	Niger	\$531,135	\$150,000	\$381,135		Stage 3
WBI Poverty Analysis and Data Initiative	Global	\$350,000	\$250,000	\$100,000	\$20,000	Stage 4
Global: Measuring Progress	Global	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$0	\$10,000	Stage 4
Jamaica: Strategic Statistical Development Project	Jamaica	\$421,500	\$346,500	\$75,000	\$20,000	Stage 3
Africa Implementation Strategy (Afristat)	Regional	\$498,586	\$318,235	\$180,351	\$10,000	Stage 3
Consortium for Innovation in Statistics	Regional	\$341,500	\$341,500	\$0	\$30,000	Stage 3
Russia: Strengthening Subnational Capacity for Analysis of Living	Russia	\$709,000	\$259,000	\$450,000	\$20,000	Stage 3
Seychelles: Strengthening Capacity for Evidence-Based Policies	Seychelles	\$460,000	\$376,200	\$83,800	\$20,000	Stage 3
Syria: Capacity Building for Business Surveys and Economic Analysis	Syria	\$430,000	\$400,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	Stage 3
Vietnam: Statistical Strategy Development	Vietnam	\$311,300	\$311,300	\$0	\$20,000	Stage 3

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Statistical Development for the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OESC) Sub-region	LAC	\$390,000	\$345,000	\$45,000	\$24,000	Stage 4
Total		\$14,136,721	\$9,752,692	\$4,514,029	\$701,000	

The below proposals were conditionally approved by the IMC and project teams are in the process of revising them for final approval.

1. **Chile: Beyond MDGs-Ministry of Planning –(MIDEPLAN Chile)** was conditionally approved in an amount not to exceed USD 150,000. The proposal should be revised as to: i) be a feasibility study, identifying all missed opportunities (focus on components 1 and 2, dropping 3 and 4); and ii) develop a write-up that could be useful for other countries should they want to duplicate the exercise. Upon receiving the revised version the proposal, the IMC will give their formal approval.
2. **Latin America: Price and National Accounts** proposal was conditionally approved in an amount not to exceed USD 325,000. The proposal should be revised so as to: i) tighten its focus; ii) explain the link to existing working groups such as the Conference of the Americas; and iii) the budget should be scaled down as grant funds cannot support ECLAC staff activities (backstopping, operating and administrative costs) and travel. The IMC also suggest the proposal be discussed with the SCB unit within the LAC region (Jose Molinas Vega, x 87560). Upon receiving the revised proposal, the IMC will give their formal approval.
3. **Latin America and Caribbean – Regional: Improving Gender Statistics** proposal was conditionally approved. The proposal should be revised in order to better justify and explain the proposed activities under components 1 and 4. Upon receiving the revised version the proposal, the IMC will give their formal approval.

ANNEX 2

Rejected Non-NSDS Proposals

1. **Colombia: Strengthening the Judicial Council Statistical System:** proposal did not fit into the broad issues to be financed with TFSCB and was rejected.
2. **Russian Federation: Strengthening of Health Statistical Capacity at the Federal and Regional Levels of the Health Sector:** proposal was rejected because of the lack of justification for the project. Further, it was decided that it would be better to wait for the priorities as they will be outlined in the National Statistical Development Strategy about to be developed (with TFSCB funding.)
3. **Philippines: Using the Basic Education Information System as an Instrument for Enhancing School Effectiveness and Quality:** proposal did not fit into the broad issue of statistical capacity building to be financed with TFSCB and was rejected.
4. **FAO: Development of CountrySTAT Framework for Strengthening Food and Agricultural Statistics Systems and Monitoring MDG Indicators – Phase 1:** proposal was rejected, but the IMC members acknowledge the importance of the project, and would be willing to work with the FAO to find the alternative vehicle(s) to support the pilots.
5. **Serbia and Montenegro: Strengthening Serbian Republic Statistical Office Capacity for Poverty Analysis, Dissemination of Poverty Data, and Improvement of Household Survey Data Quality:** proposal was rejected because there is no statistical strategy in place.
6. **Russian Federation: Measuring the Information and Communications Technologies Sector:** the proposal was interesting, but it was felt that funds could be found from outside TFSCB.
7. **Caribbean Community (CARICOM): Program for Strengthening in the Compilation of Social/Gender and Environment Statistics – Phase II:** the proposal was rejected because there was no reference to whether Phase I had been successful, nor did it make a clear case for the necessity of a Phase II.
8. **Vietnam: Statistical Capacity Building for Macroeconomic and Monetary Policy Decision-Making Purposes:** the proposal was not within the scope of TFSCB.
9. **Republic of Costa Rica: Support for the Implementation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics:** the proposal was rejected, but the Government was recommended to consider a STATCAP loan as a financing tool.
10. **Sierra Leone: Development of a Strategic Plan for the Statistical System:** the IMC recommended that the TTL should work on the development of the National Statistical Development Strategy utilizing a previously approved grant and if more resources were needed to submit a request for additional finding.
11. **Islamic Republic of Iran: Strengthening the Statistical System - Generating Better Evidence for Decision Making:** the proposal was rejected because it was not in the correct format and did not provide the required information.
12. **Mongolia: Development of a Modernized Agricultural Statistical Program:** the proposal was rejected because: (i) a large part of the activities are by nature data gathering exercises rather than statistical capacity building; (ii) sustainability is questionable; and (iii) a grant awarded from the TFSCB for strengthening the institutional statistical system in Mongolia 10 months ago has not yet been activated.

13. **Philippines: Improving Reliability and Timeliness of Poverty Estimates:** the proposal was rejected because the information provided was inadequate.
14. **Governments of Guatemala and Panama: Monitoring of Statistics in the Health and Education Sectors:** the IMC rejected the proposal as presented, but would be willing to consider separate project proposals from both countries in the future.
15. **LAC Region: Transferring Lessons Learned into Practice:** the proposal was rejected because it was felt that this activity was more suited to.
16. **Republic of Haiti: Reinforcement of Haitian National Statistics Capacity:** The proposal was rejected because the budget requested was over the TFSCB limit. It was agreed, however, that a separate funding proposal for the development of a National Statistical Development Strategy (NSDS) could be submitted.
17. **Somalia: Development of a National Strategy for Development of Statistics:** the proposal was rejected because it was deemed to be too ambitious for a country in the midst of conflict.
18. **Southeast Asia Region: Forest Resource Statistical Capacity Building in Southeast Asia:** The proposal was rejected because (i) the proposal seemed to be prepared with little or no country involvement; and (ii) the proposal was not clear with regards outputs, nor did it include a detailed budget.
19. **Ethiopia: Data System and Economy-wide Analysis to Support Policy Decision Making in Ethiopia:** the proposal was rejected in its current form, but a revised proposal could be submitted at a later date.
20. **Vietnam: Support of the General Statistical Office in Constructing Wealth Estimates, Adjusted Net Saving Measures and Developing an Environmental Indicators System Feeding these Measurements for Vietnam:** the proposal was rejected because of the lack of reference to the national strategy for the development of statistics.
21. **West Africa: Support to the Statistical Capacity Building Program of the West African Economic Monetary Union (WAEMU):** the proposal was rejected, but the WAEMU were encouraged to submit a proposal for funding of a regional strategy for development of statistics.
22. **South Sudan: Strengthening Statistical Division of the Health Sector to Support Monitoring and Evaluation of Health Programs:** the proposal was rejected, but the TTTL was encouraged to prepare a new proposal for a more focused and cost effective project.
23. **MENA: Strengthening Health and Development Information Base in MENA (PAPFAM):** The proposal was not considered suitable for TFSCB funding.
24. **Somalia: Development of a National Strategy for Development of Statistics:** this proposal was similar to number 17 and was rejected for the same reason.
25. **Eastern Caribbean States: Strengthening National Statistical Systems for the Compilation of Social Statistics:** The proposal was rejected, but a revised proposal could be considered to funding of developing strategies for the development of statistics in member countries.
26. **LAC: Regional Network for Capacity Building of National Statistical Systems:** the proposal was rejected, but the TTL was encouraged to submit a revised proposal with more information about sustainability.

27. **LAC: Harnessing Best Practices from the First Regional Award for Innovation in Statistics:** the proposal was rejected in its current form but a revised proposal focusing on knowledge sharing activities could be re-submitted.
28. **SAS/EAP: Support for Regional Contribution to Global NHA Standards and Strengthening of NHA Capacity and Reporting in Countries:** The proposal was rejected, but the Committee would be willing to reconsider funding of a scaled down project.
29. **International Road Federation: Road Traffic Accidents Statistics:** the proposal was rejected because it was not considered to be within the scope of TFSCB.
30. **Arab Countries: Strategies for the Development of Statistics:** the proposal was rejected, but the sponsor was encouraged to contact PARIS21 and the Islamic Development Bank for further assistance and financial support.
31. **Cape Verde: Statistical Capacity Building in NSDS:** the proposal was rejected but the country team and the NSO were encouraged to submit a revised and complete project proposal in the next round.
32. **Improving Quality of Statistical Production in Africa** proposal was **rejected**, but the IMC is open to reconsider a stronger proposal in the next round. This would include providing a solution to an existing statistical problem, and showing evidence that the suggested project is demand rather than supply driven.
33. **Improvement of China's Statistical Data Dissemination and Information Services** proposal was **rejected**. The IMC noted that the proposal had merit, but found it difficult to judge based on the current form of the proposal which lacked good description of activities and outcomes. The TFSCB IMC would be open to review a revised version in the next round.
34. **Dominican Republic: Institutional Development for the Management and Analysis of Statistical Information in the Water Resources Sector** and decided to **reject** it. The IMC felt the proposal had merit, but lacked evidence as to whether the project activities were of the highest priority of the country. Thus, it was suggested that a possible resubmission should wait until the NSDS was drafted and the project activities were in line with the priorities set out in the NSDS, a revised proposal could be resubmitted at a later stage. It was also noted that the recipient should execute the project unless very specific circumstances asked for Bank execution.
35. The Internal Management Committee (IMC) of the Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB) has reviewed the project proposal **Strengthen Health Information Base in the Arab Countries** and decided to **reject** it.
36. The Internal Management Committee (IMC) of the Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB) has reviewed the project proposals: **Brazil: Award for Innovation in Statistics; Colombia: Award for Innovation in Statistics; and Mexico: Award for Innovation in Statistics** and decided to **reject** them. While the IMC thought these projects would create a good incentive for countries to innovate, it reject them mainly for the following reasons: (i) there is a weak link between the awards and capacity building, (ii) the IMC did not find it appropriate to use the TFSCB to fund this type of awards, (iii) this program would not be sustainable after the projects end, and (iv) the proposed countries are not low income countries.